

WHAT DID IT.

Tammanyism.
Populism-New York Herald.
Dem.

THIS AND THAT.

Editor Bird, of the Oasis says he has become the poet laureate of Arizona. Here is what the Oasis says:

"The Star seems the only democratic newspaper in the territory which takes a rational view of the result of the recent election in America. It plainly says that the republicans, having control of the senate in the next congress by a margin so small that two more democratic votes would obliterate it, the present democratic congress will surely admit Arizona, with a hope that the may furnish the two votes needed to other words, the result of the election makes sure the admission of Arizona, and the new state will be the battle ground for control of the United States senate."

"There is little probability that the senate during the coming short session will take favorable action upon the bills admitting Arizona and New Mexico to statehood. It would closely resemble political suicide. Both territories were strongly republican at the recent elections, thus virtually insuring the defeat of four senators of that faith. Democratic politicians have already considered the matter, and have reached the conclusion that allowing these bills to die they could not again be enacted by the fifty-fourth congress in time to organize state governments and return senators before the general elections of 1896. This would give the democrats another chance to save themselves by hand work or be benefited by a slump their way."—Washington Special to Globe Democrat.

DON'T LIKE GENERAL MILES.

The Boston Traveller is out in a column editorial against General Miles and declares that our distinguished Indian fighter is a paper made man. Boston never had a good word to say about General Miles, who did more to give Arizona peace and freedom from Apache raids than almost any other man sent before him. When General Miles came to Arizona an Indian war was head on. General Crook, disgraced by his repeated failures had let go and was relieved at his own request. He stated to the writer that the Indians could not be driven in twenty years, but General Miles, with no misgivings, took the task in hand and in less than a year had the Indians in prison pens at Mt. Vernon, Alabama.

The writer was interviewing General Crook when that gentleman said: "I have fought and beaten every Indian in the United States, but there is in the Apache the concentrated devilry of them all." General Miles knew this and said in his constitution as a citizen and said in his constitution as a citizen: "Arizona is the graveyard of reputations but I do not intend it to be mine if I can help it." And it wasn't. In saying this we do not disparage the record of General Crook, who was a known fighter and did Arizona good service in earlier days, before falling under the influence of the Indian Friends Society, of which Boston furnishes her full quota.

This policy General Miles wisely repudiated. He substituted powder and ball for honeyed words and succeeded where temporizing and Indian Friends Society had failed. He sent home the Chiricahua scouts, the blood relations and secret allies of the renegades employed by Crook and substituted in their stead Yuma and Mohave Apaches, hereditary enemies of the Chiricahua, and the work of running them down commenced. Wherever they did devilry Miles went after them. The chase was a long one and more than 1500 miles had been covered before the Indians holed and signified a willingness to quit. And when they did quit it was not to go back to the reservation to lead up and feed up preparatory to another raid, but to be sent out of the country and kept out till the Boston Indian lovers have almost succeeded in getting a like kind of government to send them back again. It is infamous to perpetrate such an outrage upon a brave and deserving people, and with any other kind of government it could not be done.

From such government and such people as compose the Indian Friends Society, neither General Miles nor the people of Arizona need expect much, and if General Miles is built like the people of Arizona he will care little and crave less the good opinion of a people who would send back to their old haunts a band of murderous, renegade Indians whose hands are smeared with the blood of a people who courageously sought homes, and bloody graves if need be, in the far southwest.

The recent sale of the Gila Bend canal and reservoir property was supposed by some people to have wound up that concern in favor of the Peoria stockholders, but a screw appears to have been loose in the transaction and another sale has been ordered. In this instance the Peoria company will come in for what is left when numerous other creditors have been satisfied.

It is reported from Arizona that another grand row among the democratic office holders is imminent. It is reported that Governor Hughes did not give the territorial democratic ticket the support to which it was entitled. Some of his friends even went so far as to bet and win big money on the republican ticket. The supporters of the democratic ticket are hot about it and demand blood. During this scrap John Dunbar, of the Phoenix Gazette, will sit on the fence and yell: "Go it! Go it! Go it!"

—Lordsburg Liberal.

Governor Hughes' annual report has not with favorable commendations from many quarters, and we are of the belief that much good will come to the territory from it. It is full of facts and persuasive arguments that cannot fail to be beneficial to the territory as a whole.

Last year's democratic can be found on every corner, but this year's democrats are scarcer than the upper front teeth in a bovine.

WHAT THE EDITORIAL "WE" INCLUDES.

Somebody who wants to explain what the editorial "we" signifies says it has a variety of meanings, varied to suit the circumstances. For an example, when you read that "we expect our wife home today," "we" refers to the editor-in-chief; when it is "we are a little late with our work," it includes the whole office force, even to the devil and the towel; "we are having a boom," the town is meant; "we received over 700,000 immigrants last year," and it embraces the nation; but "we have hog cholera in our midst" only means the man who takes the paper and does not pay for it is very ill.—St. Louis Evening Press.

AN AGED BENEDICT.

General Cassius M. Clay, of Madison county, Kentucky, who recently married a fifteen-year-old girl, and has since kept her locked up in his magnificent home, White Hall, where she and he are protected by armed guards, is eighty-four years old, but unusually vigorous of mind and body, for that age.

It seems that General Clay, says the Las Vegas Optic, whose heart had seemed turned to stone since the loss of his wife years ago, first met the girl near Valley View a few hours after the death of her mother, who was killed in a railroad accident; and General Clay, who was at the station, was a witness to the child-like abandon and intense grief of the girl who was made an orphan by the accident. The tears of the forlorn child softened the iron heart of General Clay in a way that all the conquerors had failed to accomplish during a score or more of years, and soon the whole slip of a girl awoke in the breast of the old war horse the passion which age had only mellowed.

Since then General Clay has provided for and educated Miss Richardson, and at his death she will be one of the richest young widows in the Blue Grass. Both of the Richardson boys gave their consent to the marriage, and the only obstacle in the way is the opposition of General Clay's family, who object on account of the difference in the ages of the bride and groom; or more properly, on account of the money the young woman will take out of the family, in the near future. The bride is said to love the general, or to make over him, which answers the same purpose, pretty much as if he was a youth of twenty instead of a man old enough to be her father three times over. The close friends of the general in his younger days favor the union, and declare that if his marriage to the girl, who is said to be a model in the way of beauty and womanly virtues, will bring happiness into his declining years, no one should object.

Cassius M. Clay, Jr., president of the late Kentucky constitutional convention, and a candidate for the democratic nomination for governor, is a son of the old general. This family of Clays, however are not to be confounded with the family of Henry Clay, "the great commoner." The founder of this Clay family was a Scotch boy, Green Clay, who was brought to Virginia and sold for his passage money. The parties who bought him took him to Kentucky, where they went to survey and enter government land. Green Clay made copies of the surveys, and his time of servitude expiring while in Kentucky, he left the party, hurried back to Virginia, and entered the land in his own name, thus becoming possessed of a princely estate.

Years afterwards, a young lawyer named Smith, courted Green Clay's daughter, but Clay forbade him the house. One day, happening in the court house in Richmond, Ky., Clay acquired of the clerk who paid the most taxes in the county, and was told that he did, as he knew next, but he was astonished to hear that Lawyer Smith did. Clay at once sought out Smith, apologized, and invited him to his house. Smith lost no time but speedily married Miss Clay before it was found out that he had no property, had borrowed the money to pay the taxes on property he did not own, and had done the whole thing, with the aid of the clerk, to catch old Green Clay. The son of this marriage was Green Clay Smith, at one time territorial governor of Montana, and nephew of the Gen. Cassius M. Clay, whose love episode is now attracting so much attention.

CAMPAIGN EXPENSES.

There appears to be a law in New York by which candidates for office are compelled to file with the proper authorities a statement of campaign expenses. On Nov. 14 David B. Hill filed his with the secretary of state. He placed his total outlay at \$3,063.59, divided as follows: To the state committee, \$2,500; for transportation, \$100; expense of himself and secretary on trips through the state, \$335; extra traveling machine, \$13.50; postage and telegrams, \$55.

Everett P. Wheeler, reform democratic candidate for governor, swore that he did not contribute nor expend one cent in aid of his candidacy.

Edgar M. Cullen, candidate for supreme court justice in the second district, gave \$500 to the Kings county democratic committee and \$250 to the Kings county republican committee.

According to Hugh J. Grant's statement, filed with the county clerk, his campaign cost him \$17,000, for printing and advertising. He paid no assessments to Tammany hall.

Congressman-elect Richard C. Shannon, who defeated Amos J. Cunningham in the thirteenth district, spent for campaign purposes \$8,337.50. Of this \$3410 was paid to various campaign organizations, about \$2,800 for advertising in various newspapers; \$1,500 for headquarters, camp hire, etc., and the remainder for lithographs, posters and mailing.

Colonel George B. McClellan, successful Tammany candidate for congress in the twelfth district, paid \$1,561.50, mostly for printing and circulating handbills, books, etc.

How beautifully interesting it would be to see a like statement made under oath by some of the Pious county nominees. It would scale up at a ratio of \$100 for whiskey to about 5 cents for printing.

SOCKLESS JERRY SIMPSON of Kansas, will migrate from that state to Indiana where he will accept the "pop" nomination in that state for governor. Kansas will shed no tears, as she loses no lustre by his departure.

Star, which in part declares and warned against election in several states, and all officeholders under the government, against the use of their official positions in attempts to control political movements in the localities.

It cost Hugh Grant, the Tammany leader, \$17,000 to get defeated. It cost Herndon much less but he was defeated all the same. A blizzard is a blizzard whether it be in New York or Arizona.

The Republican Congressional committee has given out a list of members elected to the next house as follows: Republicans, 246; Democrats, 104; Populists, 6. This is a greater reversal than that of the Fifty-second congress, when Democrats captured the house and had 138 plurality and 119 majority. The republicans will have 142 plurality and a majority of 138.

"If Secretary Carlisle remains in Cleveland cabinet," said a democrat of national reputation to a personal friend, "he will lose every friend he has, and what is more, he will lose them. He has been humiliated several times before, but never quite so publicly as in this bond issue. At the very time when Carlisle was assuring, not only the newspaper men but his closest friends, that no immediate bond issue was contemplated, one of his assistants was in New York, under Mr. Cleveland's personal orders, perfecting arrangements with bankers of that city to issue bonds. I remember many instances of the intentional humiliation of members of the cabinet by the president, who for one or another reason wished to get rid of them without asking for their resignations, but this is the only time I ever heard of the news of a contemplated bond issue being given out by New York bankers before it was known to the secretary of the treasury, and I doubt if such a thing ever happened before. Of course I can understand that this is a peculiarly bad time for Carlisle to leave the cabinet, but if he doesn't do so as soon as he finishes his annual report he will take a big drop in my estimation." This gentleman expresses the situation so well, as it is known in Washington, that it is needless for me to add to it further than that Mr. Cleveland says Mr. Carlisle and himself are in accord.—Washington Letter.

WHERE WILL IT END?
Four years ago democratic plurality in Pennsylvania over 16,000.
Four years later republican plurality in Pennsylvania over 240,000.
Matchless leadership.

THE UNIT RULE IN CONGRESS.
To present the situation in more representative simplicity, we here give the list of states which have elected no democrats in their delegations to congress, and the number of representatives apportioned to each:

Colorado	2	New Jersey	8
Connecticut	4	North Dakota	3
Delaware	1	Oregon	3
Florida	4	South Dakota	3
Georgia	6	Tennessee	6
Iowa	4	Vermont	1
Illinois	12	West Virginia	4
Indiana	12	Wyoming	3
Michigan	12		
Minnesota	6		
Montana	3		
New Hampshire	3		

This makes twenty-one states whereof the democracy is without a voice in congress, including the Southern states of West Virginia and the two states historically debatable in presidential elections, Connecticut and Indiana. In all they represent 72 members of the lower House.

The states with only one congressman not republican are three:
California, 2; Kansas, 2;
Illinois, 12; Nebraska, 3.

Republican has become overwhelming where it was only strong, and alive where before it was unknown.—N. Y. Sun.

FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

Capitalists abroad and theorists at home have again had formal notice that the policy of the American people is one of progressive development. Those who create the national wealth evidently do not desire that our money, products or men should become cheapened or degraded because the public agents are vicious, mistaken or neglectful of duty. Bond issues are the modern method of discounting prospective prosperity to meet present desires or needs. When the faith in that probable future fails, the foreigners' desire to purchase American bonds gives away to a desire to sell. The people of the United States have much wealth and faith, and they should be allowed to take all the bond issues the government finds necessary.

GOVERNMENT INTEREST-BEARING DEBT ON JUNE 30, 1891, was \$90,580,873; July 1, 1892, \$2,335,266,290; Dec. 30, 1893, it was \$955,699,310; Nov. 1, 1894, it was \$955,649,890. The United States treasury now advertises for sealed proposals for fifty million United States 5 per cent gold bonds, to sell basis of 3 per cent, due Feb. 1, 1904, and to be paid for in gold. Interest rates are hardening.—Clapp & Co., weekly letter.

THE FACTS IN THE CASE.

The following is taken from the Star and as we believe it to be a fair statement of facts so far as it relates to Governor Hughes and his actions in the late campaign, we take pleasure in reproducing it.

A New Mexico paper says that because one of Governor Hughes' personal friends and won big money on any of the republican ticket that some of the supporters of the democratic ticket are hot about it and think that Governor Hughes did not give the democratic territorial ticket the support to which it was entitled. It is a fact that Governor Hughes was attending strictly to his official business during the campaign and not making war upon any of the citizens of the territory over which he was appointed as governor and not as a master, dictator or censor. It might not have pleased some enthusiastic partisans more if Governor Hughes had acted counter to the pronounced policy of President Cleveland, and instead of attending to the duties of his office in the interest of all the people irrespective of political affiliation, neglected the same and invoked the power of his office to create distrust, or to injure the reputation of citizens who might be nominated for office. But this course would certainly have been in very bad taste in one who was appointed as the servant of all the people. We do not know whether Governor Hughes was invited to participate in the campaign or not, or whether he was invited to address or preside over any meetings during the campaign, save the democratic mass meeting held in this city, (the governor's home) at which he cheerfully presided and addressed, and as he studiously avoided any untoward words concerning any citizen or candidate in the territory. The Star has no hesitation in saying that Gov. Hughes closely adhered to the policy of the president and is merely published in the which was

Star, which in part declares and warned against election in several states, and all officeholders under the government, against the use of their official positions in attempts to control political movements in the localities. It cost Hugh Grant, the Tammany leader, \$17,000 to get defeated. It cost Herndon much less but he was defeated all the same. A blizzard is a blizzard whether it be in New York or Arizona.

The Republican Congressional committee has given out a list of members elected to the next house as follows: Republicans, 246; Democrats, 104; Populists, 6. This is a greater reversal than that of the Fifty-second congress, when Democrats captured the house and had 138 plurality and 119 majority. The republicans will have 142 plurality and a majority of 138.

"If Secretary Carlisle remains in Cleveland cabinet," said a democrat of national reputation to a personal friend, "he will lose every friend he has, and what is more, he will lose them. He has been humiliated several times before, but never quite so publicly as in this bond issue. At the very time when Carlisle was assuring, not only the newspaper men but his closest friends, that no immediate bond issue was contemplated, one of his assistants was in New York, under Mr. Cleveland's personal orders, perfecting arrangements with bankers of that city to issue bonds. I remember many instances of the intentional humiliation of members of the cabinet by the president, who for one or another reason wished to get rid of them without asking for their resignations, but this is the only time I ever heard of the news of a contemplated bond issue being given out by New York bankers before it was known to the secretary of the treasury, and I doubt if such a thing ever happened before. Of course I can understand that this is a peculiarly bad time for Carlisle to leave the cabinet, but if he doesn't do so as soon as he finishes his annual report he will take a big drop in my estimation." This gentleman expresses the situation so well, as it is known in Washington, that it is needless for me to add to it further than that Mr. Cleveland says Mr. Carlisle and himself are in accord.—Washington Letter.

WHERE WILL IT END?
Four years ago democratic plurality in Pennsylvania over 16,000.
Four years later republican plurality in Pennsylvania over 240,000.
Matchless leadership.

THE UNIT RULE IN CONGRESS.
To present the situation in more representative simplicity, we here give the list of states which have elected no democrats in their delegations to congress, and the number of representatives apportioned to each:

Colorado	2	New Jersey	8
Connecticut	4	North Dakota	3
Delaware	1	Oregon	3
Florida	4	South Dakota	3
Georgia	6	Tennessee	6
Iowa	4	Vermont	1
Illinois	12	West Virginia	4
Indiana	12	Wyoming	3
Michigan	12		
Minnesota	6		
Montana	3		
New Hampshire	3		

This makes twenty-one states whereof the democracy is without a voice in congress, including the Southern states of West Virginia and the two states historically debatable in presidential elections, Connecticut and Indiana. In all they represent 72 members of the lower House.

The states with only one congressman not republican are three:
California, 2; Kansas, 2;
Illinois, 12; Nebraska, 3.

Republican has become overwhelming where it was only strong, and alive where before it was unknown.—N. Y. Sun.

FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.
Capitalists abroad and theorists at home have again had formal notice that the policy of the American people is one of progressive development. Those who create the national wealth evidently do not desire that our money, products or men should become cheapened or degraded because the public agents are vicious, mistaken or neglectful of duty. Bond issues are the modern method of discounting prospective prosperity to meet present desires or needs. When the faith in that probable future fails, the foreigners' desire to purchase American bonds gives away to a desire to sell. The people of the United States have much wealth and faith, and they should be allowed to take all the bond issues the government finds necessary.

GOVERNMENT INTEREST-BEARING DEBT ON JUNE 30, 1891, was \$90,580,873; July 1, 1892, \$2,335,266,290; Dec. 30, 1893, it was \$955,699,310; Nov. 1, 1894, it was \$955,649,890. The United States treasury now advertises for sealed proposals for fifty million United States 5 per cent gold bonds, to sell basis of 3 per cent, due Feb. 1, 1904, and to be paid for in gold. Interest rates are hardening.—Clapp & Co., weekly letter.

THE FACTS IN THE CASE.
The following is taken from the Star and as we believe it to be a fair statement of facts so far as it relates to Governor Hughes and his actions in the late campaign, we take pleasure in reproducing it.

A New Mexico paper says that because one of Governor Hughes' personal friends and won big money on any of the republican ticket that some of the supporters of the democratic ticket are hot about it and think that Governor Hughes did not give the democratic territorial ticket the support to which it was entitled. It is a fact that Governor Hughes was attending strictly to his official business during the campaign and not making war upon any of the citizens of the territory over which he was appointed as governor and not as a master, dictator or censor. It might not have pleased some enthusiastic partisans more if Governor Hughes had acted counter to the pronounced policy of President Cleveland, and instead of attending to the duties of his office in the interest of all the people irrespective of political affiliation, neglected the same and invoked the power of his office to create distrust, or to injure the reputation of citizens who might be nominated for office. But this course would certainly have been in very bad taste in one who was appointed as the servant of all the people. We do not know whether Governor Hughes was invited to participate in the campaign or not, or whether he was invited to address or preside over any meetings during the campaign, save the democratic mass meeting held in this city, (the governor's home) at which he cheerfully presided and addressed, and as he studiously avoided any untoward words concerning any citizen or candidate in the territory. The Star has no hesitation in saying that Gov. Hughes closely adhered to the policy of the president and is merely published in the which was

Star, which in part declares and warned against election in several states, and all officeholders under the government, against the use of their official positions in attempts to control political movements in the localities. It cost Hugh Grant, the Tammany leader, \$17,000 to get defeated. It cost Herndon much less but he was defeated all the same. A blizzard is a blizzard whether it be in New York or Arizona.

The Republican Congressional committee has given out a list of members elected to the next house as follows: Republicans, 246; Democrats, 104; Populists, 6. This is a greater reversal than that of the Fifty-second congress, when Democrats captured the house and had 138 plurality and 119 majority. The republicans will have 142 plurality and a majority of 138.

"If Secretary Carlisle remains in Cleveland cabinet," said a democrat of national reputation to a personal friend, "he will lose every friend he has, and what is more, he will lose them. He has been humiliated several times before, but never quite so publicly as in this bond issue. At the very time when Carlisle was assuring, not only the newspaper men but his closest friends, that no immediate bond issue was contemplated, one of his assistants was in New York, under Mr. Cleveland's personal orders, perfecting arrangements with bankers of that city to issue bonds. I remember many instances of the intentional humiliation of members of the cabinet by the president, who for one or another reason wished to get rid of them without asking for their resignations, but this is the only time I ever heard of the news of a contemplated bond issue being given out by New York bankers before it was known to the secretary of the treasury, and I doubt if such a thing ever happened before. Of course I can understand that this is a peculiarly bad time for Carlisle to leave the cabinet, but if he doesn't do so as soon as he finishes his annual report he will take a big drop in my estimation." This gentleman expresses the situation so well, as it is known in Washington, that it is needless for me to add to it further than that Mr. Cleveland says Mr. Carlisle and himself are in accord.—Washington Letter.

WHERE WILL IT END?
Four years ago democratic plurality in Pennsylvania over 16,000.
Four years later republican plurality in Pennsylvania over 240,000.
Matchless leadership.

THE UNIT RULE IN CONGRESS.
To present the situation in more representative simplicity, we here give the list of states which have elected no democrats in their delegations to congress, and the number of representatives apportioned to each:

Colorado	2	New Jersey	8
Connecticut	4	North Dakota	3
Delaware	1	Oregon	3
Florida	4	South Dakota	3
Georgia	6	Tennessee	6
Iowa	4	Vermont	1
Illinois	12	West Virginia	4
Indiana	12	Wyoming	3
Michigan	12		
Minnesota	6		
Montana	3		
New Hampshire	3		

This makes twenty-one states whereof the democracy is without a voice in congress, including the Southern states of West Virginia and the two states historically debatable in presidential elections, Connecticut and Indiana. In all they represent 72 members of the lower House.

The states with only one congressman not republican are three:
California, 2; Kansas, 2;
Illinois, 12; Nebraska, 3.

Republican has become overwhelming where it was only strong, and alive where before it was unknown.—N. Y. Sun.

FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

Capitalists abroad and theorists at home have again had formal notice that the policy of the American people is one of progressive development. Those who create the national wealth evidently do not desire that our money, products or men should become cheapened or degraded because the public agents are vicious, mistaken or neglectful of duty. Bond issues are the modern method of discounting prospective prosperity to meet present desires or needs. When the faith in that probable future fails, the foreigners' desire to purchase American bonds gives away to a desire to sell. The people of the United States have much wealth and faith, and they should be allowed to take all the bond issues the government finds necessary.

GOVERNMENT INTEREST-BEARING DEBT ON JUNE 30, 1891, was \$90,580,873; July 1, 1892, \$2,335,266,290; Dec. 30, 1893, it was \$955,699,310; Nov. 1, 1894, it was \$955,649,890. The United States treasury now advertises for sealed proposals for fifty million United States 5 per cent gold bonds, to sell basis of 3 per cent, due Feb. 1, 1904, and to be paid for in gold. Interest rates are hardening.—Clapp & Co., weekly letter.

THE FACTS IN THE CASE.

The following is taken from the Star and as we believe it to be a fair statement of facts so far as it relates to Governor Hughes and his actions in the late campaign, we take pleasure in reproducing it.

A New Mexico paper says that because one of Governor Hughes' personal friends and won big money on any of the republican ticket that some of the supporters of the democratic ticket are hot about it and think that Governor Hughes did not give the democratic territorial ticket the support to which it was entitled. It is a fact that Governor Hughes was attending strictly to his official business during the campaign and not making war upon any of the citizens of the territory over which he was appointed as governor and not as a master, dictator or censor. It might not have pleased some enthusiastic partisans more if Governor Hughes had acted counter to the pronounced policy of President Cleveland, and instead of attending to the duties of his office in the interest of all the people irrespective of political affiliation, neglected the same and invoked the power of his office to create distrust, or to injure the reputation of citizens who might be nominated for office. But this course would certainly have been in very bad taste in one who was appointed as the servant of all the people. We do not know whether Governor Hughes was invited to participate in the campaign or not, or whether he was invited to address or preside over any meetings during the campaign, save the democratic mass meeting held in this city, (the governor's home) at which he cheerfully presided and addressed, and as he studiously avoided any untoward words concerning any citizen or candidate in the territory. The Star has no hesitation in saying that Gov. Hughes closely adhered to the policy of the president and is merely published in the which was

Star, which in part declares and warned against election in several states, and all officeholders under the government, against the use of their official positions in attempts to control political movements in the localities. It cost Hugh Grant, the Tammany leader, \$17,000 to get defeated. It cost Herndon much less but he was defeated all the same. A blizzard is a blizzard whether it be in New York or Arizona.

The Republican Congressional committee has given out a list of members elected to the next house as follows: Republicans, 246; Democrats, 104; Populists, 6. This is a greater reversal than that of the Fifty-second congress, when Democrats captured the house and had 138 plurality and 119 majority. The republicans will have 142 plurality and a majority of 138.

"If Secretary Carlisle remains in Cleveland cabinet," said a democrat of national reputation to a personal friend, "he will lose every friend he has, and what is more, he will lose them. He has been humiliated several times before, but never quite so publicly as in this bond issue. At the very time when Carlisle was assuring, not only the newspaper men but his closest friends, that no immediate bond issue was contemplated, one of his assistants was in New York, under Mr. Cleveland's personal orders, perfecting arrangements with bankers of that city to issue bonds. I remember many instances of the intentional humiliation of members of the cabinet by the president, who for one or another reason wished to get rid of them without asking for their resignations, but this is the only time I ever heard of the news of a contemplated bond issue being given out by New York bankers before it was known to the secretary of the treasury, and I doubt if such a thing ever happened before. Of course I can understand that this is a peculiarly bad time for Carlisle to leave the cabinet, but if he doesn't do so as soon as he finishes his annual report he will take a big drop in my estimation." This gentleman expresses the situation so well, as it is known in Washington, that it is needless for me to add to it further than that Mr. Cleveland says Mr. Carlisle and himself are in accord.—Washington Letter.

WHERE WILL IT END?
Four years ago democratic plurality in Pennsylvania over 16,000.
Four years later republican plurality in Pennsylvania over 240,000.
Matchless leadership.

THE UNIT RULE IN CONGRESS.
To present the situation in more representative simplicity, we here give the list of states which have elected no democrats in their delegations to congress, and the number of representatives apportioned to each:

Colorado	2	New Jersey	8
Connecticut	4	North Dakota	3
Delaware	1	Oregon	3
Florida	4	South Dakota	3
Georgia	6	Tennessee	6
Iowa	4	Vermont	1
Illinois	12	West Virginia	4
Indiana	12	Wyoming	3
Michigan	12		
Minnesota	6		
Montana	3		
New Hampshire	3		

This makes twenty-one states whereof the democracy is without a voice in congress, including the Southern states of West Virginia and the two states historically debatable in presidential elections, Connecticut and Indiana. In all they represent 72 members of the lower House.

The states with only one congressman not republican are three:
California, 2; Kansas, 2;
Illinois, 12; Nebraska, 3.

Republican has become overwhelming where it was only strong, and alive where before it was unknown.—N. Y. Sun.

FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.
Capitalists abroad and theorists at home have again had formal notice that the policy of the American people is one of progressive development. Those who create the national wealth evidently do not desire that our money, products or men should become cheapened or degraded because the public agents are vicious, mistaken or neglectful of duty. Bond issues are the modern method of discounting prospective prosperity to meet present desires or needs. When the faith in that probable future fails, the foreigners' desire to purchase American bonds gives away to a desire to sell. The people of the United States have much wealth and faith, and they should be allowed to take all the bond issues the government finds necessary.

GOVERNMENT INTEREST-BEARING DEBT ON JUNE 30, 1891, was \$90,580,873; July 1, 1892, \$2,335,266,